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Localization of HCN1 Channels to Presynaptic Compartments: Novel Plasticity That May Contribute to Hippocampal Maturation

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Abstract

Increasing evidence supports roles for the current mediated by hyperpolarization-activated cyclic nucleotide-gated (HCN) channels, I_h , in hippocampal maturation and specifically in the evolving changes of intrinsic properties as well as network responses of hippocampal neurons. Here, we describe a novel developmental plasticity of HCN channel expression in axonal and presynaptic compartments: HCN1 channels were localized to axon terminals of the perforant path (the major hippocampal afferent pathway) of immature rats, where they modulated synaptic efficacy. However, presynaptic expression and functions of the channels disappeared with maturation. This was a result of altered channel transport to the axons, because HCN1 mRNA and protein levels in entorhinal cortex neurons, where the perforant path axons originate, were stable through adulthood. Blocking action potential firing *in vitro* increased presynaptic expression of HCN1 channels in the perforant path, suggesting that network activity contributed to regulating this expression. These findings support a novel developmentally regulated axonal transport of functional ion channels and suggest a role for HCN1 channel-mediated presynaptic I_h in hippocampal maturation.

Keywords

ion channel; entorhinal cortex; synaptic plasticity; development; perforant path; neuronal activity

Introduction

The developmental organization of the hippocampal network is governed by both genetic and environmental elements. In addition to established roles for transcription factors (Liu et al., 2000; Knoll et al., 2006) and guidance molecules (Skutella and Nitsch, 2001; Förster et

al., 2006), activity is a key determinant of network organization (Constantine-Paton and Cline, 1998): in the neonatal hippocampus, intrinsically generated synchronized network activity provides a stimulus for neuronal differentiation and the maturation of network connectivity (Ben-Ari, 2002). Once connections among neurons are established, activity is essential for their fine tuning (Frotscher et al., 2000; Galvan et al., 2003). Molecules that regulate activity patterns in neurons, including ion channels, contribute critically to these processes.

A family of ion channels that has recently been implicated in hippocampal organization are the hyperpolarization-activated cyclic nucleotide-gated (HCN) channels, that generate current, I_h (Kaupp and Seifert, 2001; Robinson and Siegelbaum, 2003). In the hippocampus, expression of HCN channel isoforms is developmentally regulated (Bender et al., 2001; Vasilyev and Barish, 2002; Brewster et al., 2007), resulting in age-specific cellular complements of HCN channels and I_h properties (Vasilyev and Barish, 2002; Surges et al., 2006). These contribute to the generation of age-specific patterns of neuronal activity (Agmon and Wells, 2003; Bender et al., 2005). Neuronal activity, in turn, selectively modulates the expression of specific HCN channel isoforms (Brewster et al., 2002, 2005; Santoro and Baram, 2003), thus governing the properties of I_h and, consequently, the excitability of hippocampal neurons (Chen et al., 2001).

The function of HCN channels depends on their expression levels as well as their subcellular localization (Magee, 1998; Poolos et al., 2002; Santoro and Baram 2003; Aponte et al., 2006). For example, dendritic HCN channels control integration and temporal summation of synaptic input to CA1 pyramidal cells (Magee, 1998; Poolos et al., 2002), whereas somatic HCN channels contribute to cell properties such as the regulation of resting membrane potential (Maccferri and McBain, 1996; Lupica et al., 2001; Nolan et al., 2004). Recently, axonal HCN channels have been detected in certain hippocampal neuron populations (Soleng et al., 2003; Notomi and Shigemoto, 2004; Aponte et al., 2006; Brewster et al., 2007), although their function remains unclear.

Here, we report on a novel axonal localization of HCN channels in the perforant path that occurs only during development: we initially found that channels of the HCN1 subtype were expressed in the termination zone of perforant path fibers in the dentate gyrus (DG) of immature rats. Fine-structural analysis and disconnection studies revealed a presynaptic localization of these channels that was further supported by electrophysiological approaches demonstrating a contribution of I_h to the firing properties of the immature perforant path. Whereas HCN1 mRNA and protein levels in the cells of origin in the entorhinal cortex (EC) did not decrease with age, expression of HCN channel molecules in axonal and presynaptic compartments was attenuated, suggesting that the transport of HCN1 channels to perforant path axons changed with age. Further, blocking action potential firing increased presynaptic HCN1 channel expression, suggesting that network activity is involved in regulating axonal expression of the HCN1 channel.

Materials and Methods

Animals

Sprague Dawley-derived pregnant dams were maintained in a federally approved animal facility. Animals were housed in a quiet, uncrowded room under a 12 h light/dark cycle (lights on at 7:00 A.M.) with *ad libitum* access to food and water. Delivery was verified at 12 h intervals (date of birth, day 0). On postnatal day 2 (P2), litters were adjusted to 12 pups. When weaned (on P21), rats were housed 2–3 per cage. Homozygous HCN1-deficient (Strain B6; 129-Hcn1 ^{tm2Kndl}/J) and wild-type mice (B6129SF2/J) were purchased from The Jackson Laboratory (Bar Harbor, ME), and then maintained and bred under standard

conditions. All experimental procedures were approved by the University of California, Irvine, Animal Care Committee and were in accordance with National Institutes of Health guidelines.

Immunocytochemistry

Rats of different ages (P3, P11, P15, P21, P25, P35, P90; $n = 3$ each) or mice (P11; $n = 2$ for each genotype) were deeply anesthetized with sodium pentobarbital (100 mg/kg, i.p.) and transcardially perfused with 4% phosphate-buffered paraformaldehyde (PFA). Brains were removed, postfixed in 4% PFA for 4 h, cryoprotected in 25% sucrose for 24–72 h, and frozen in isopentane. Horizontal sections (40 μ m) were cut on a cryostat and collected in PBS. Sections were treated for 20 min with 0.3% H_2O_2 /PBS, washed three times for 10 min in PBS and 0.3% Triton X-100 (PBS-T), and preincubated for 1 h with 10% normal goat serum/PBS-T, followed by incubation with primary antisera for 48 h at 4°C. The following antisera were used: polyclonal rabbit anti-HCN1 (1:2500; Millipore, Bedford, MA), polyclonal guinea pig anti-HCN1 (1:500), anti-HCN2 (1:1500), or anti-HCN4 (1:800) (Notomi and Shigemoto, 2004). Rabbit- and guinea pig-derived HCN1 antisera produced identical results. After primary antibody incubation and several washes, sections were transferred to secondary antibody solution (biotinylated goat anti-rabbit or goat anti-guinea pig IgGs, 1:250; Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA) for 3 h, followed by additional washes and avidin–biotin–peroxidase complex solution (Vector Laboratories) for 2 h at room temperature. Antibody binding was visualized by incubating sections in a solution containing 0.04% 3, 3' diaminobenzidine, 0.01% H_2O_2 , 0.01% $NiCl_2$, and 0.01% $CoCl_2$. Control experiments included treatment of sections as above but with primary antibodies omitted. No immunoreactivity was observed under these conditions. Antigen specificity of the two different HCN1-antisera used in this study was further tested with hippocampal sections derived from HCN1-deficient (–/–) mice. No HCN1-signal was detected in these mice (see Fig. 2*b*), whereas HCN1 distribution in wild-type mice was very similar to that observed in rats of the corresponding age (see Fig. 2*a*).

In situ hybridization

For quantitative radioactive *in situ* hybridization, rats (P11 and P90; $n = 4$ each) were decapitated, and brains rapidly dissected and frozen in powdered dry ice. Brains were then cut on a cryostat, sections (20 μ m) mounted to slides and hybridized as described previously, using antisense ^{35}S -cRNA probes synthesized by *in vitro* transcription from cDNAs containing specific regions of the mouse HCN1 gene (Brewster et al., 2002, 2007). Nonradioactive *in situ* hybridization was performed on brain sections from transcardially perfused rats (see above) using digoxigenin-labeled probes as described by Bender et al. (2001).

Western Blots

For Western blot analysis, immature (P11) or adult rats (P90; $n = 6$ for each group) were rapidly decapitated, and ECs were quickly dissected and immediately frozen in dry ice. Tissue was then homogenized in glass/Teflon homogenizers in ice-cold 0.32 M sucrose, 0.1 M Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, containing protease inhibitor mixture (PIC Complete; diluted according to manufacturer's instructions; Roche, Alameda, CA). Samples were centrifuged at $1000 \times g$ for 10 min at 4°C, and the pellet was discarded. The resulting supernatant was centrifuged at $16,000 \times g$ for 20 min at 4°C, and the pellet containing membrane fractions was resuspended in artificial CSF (aCSF) containing the following: 124 mM NaCl, 3 mM KCl, 1.25 mM KH_2PO_4 , 2.5 mM $MgSO_4$, 3.4 mM $CaCl_2$, 26 mM $NaHCO_3$, 10 mM D-glucose, 1× PIC. Protein concentration was determined using the Bio-Rad Protein Assay (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA). Equal amounts of protein were diluted in Laemmli buffer. Protein extracts (30 μ g) were then separated on a 4–12% SDS-PAGE and transferred to Hybond-P polyvinylidene difluoride

membranes (Amersham Biosciences, Piscataway, NJ). Membranes were blocked with 10% nonfat milk in 1× PBS overnight at 4°C and were probed with rabbit anti-HCN1 (1:500; Millipore) or rabbit anti-actin antisera (1:40,000; Sigma, St. Louis, MO). After washes in PBS-1% Tween (three times for 5 min), membranes were incubated with secondary antibodies (donkey antirabbit IgG conjugated to horseradish peroxidase, 1:10,000; Amersham Biosciences) in PBS for 1 h at room temperature. Membranes were then washed again in PBS-1% Tween (three times for 5 min) and incubated with ECL-plus. Immunoreactive bands were visualized by apposing membranes to hyperfilm ECL.

Organotypic slice culture

Combined entorhinohippocampal slice cultures were prepared from 4-d-old rats and maintained using the interface technique (Stoppini et al., 1991; Chen et al., 2004). Briefly, pups were decapitated, and brains were removed and split into two hemispheres. Hippocampi with ECs attached were dissected and cut into perpendicular 400-μm-thick slices using a McIlwain tissue chopper. Slices were collected in ice-cold preparation buffer (100% Minimal Essential Medium containing 30 mM glucose and 3 mM glutamine, pH 7.3) (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA), then placed onto moistened membrane inserts (Millicell-CM, 30 mm, 0.4 μm pore diameter; Millipore), transferred to sterile six-well plates filled with 1 ml of culture medium (50% Minimal Essential Medium, 25% HBSS, 20% heat-inactivated horse serum, 30 mM HEPES, 30 mM D-glucose, 3 mM glutamine, 0.5 mM ascorbic acid, 1 mg/ml insulin, 5 mM NaHCO₃, pH 7.3) and incubated in a humidified, CO₂-enriched atmosphere at 36°C. To study the role of neuronal activity for the regulation of HCN1 transport, 0.1 μM tetrodotoxin (TTX; Sigma) was added on the second day, and TTX-treatment was continued through the seventh day *in vitro*. The medium was changed every 2 d. To minimize culture variability, pairs of adjacent slices (sister cultures) were always compared (i.e., one of each used for control and experimental conditions) ($n = 31$ for each group). For transection experiments, the EC and hippocampus were partially separated after 4 d *in vitro* by a knife cut in the experimental group, whereas sister cultures remained intact ($n = 12$ for each group). For both the TTX- and the transection experiments, after 7 d *in vitro* cultures were fixed in 4% PFA (2 h), cryoprotected in 25% sucrose (12 h), and frozen on dry ice. Sections were cut on a cryostat and processed for immunocytochemistry or *in situ* hybridization as described above. Sections from experimental and control sister cultures were always processed concurrently.

Electron microscopy

For electron microscopy (EM), 10-d-old rats ($n = 4$) or mice ($n = 2$ for each genotype) were deeply anesthetized with an overdose of Narkodorm-n (250 mg/kg body weight) and transcardially perfused with 0.9% saline followed by a fixative containing 4% PFA and 0.1% glutaraldehyde in 0.1 M phosphate buffer, pH 7.4. Brains were removed and postfixed in the same fixative for 12 h. For pre-embedding EM, tissue blocks were washed with phosphate buffer and horizontal sections (50 μm) were cut on a vibratome. Sections were cryoprotected in a solution containing 25% sucrose and 10% glycerol (in 50 mM phosphate buffer), then freeze-thawed and transferred to blocking solution containing 20% normal goat serum in 50 mM Tris-buffered saline (TBS) for 1 h, followed by incubation with the primary antibody against HCN1 [rabbit anti-HCN1 (Millipore), 1:250; guinea pig anti-HCN1 (Notomi and Shigemoto, 2004), 1:50] in TBS for 7 d at 4°C. After washing, sections were incubated either with biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (1:50) for immunoperoxidase reaction or with 1.4 nm gold-coupled goat anti-rabbit (1:100; Nanogold; Nanoprobes, Stony Brook, NY) or goat anti-guinea pig secondary antibodies (1:50; British BioCell International, Cardiff, UK) for immunogold detection. Immunoperoxidase sections were reacted with avidin–biotin–peroxidase complex solution and immunogold sections with the HQ silver kit (Nanoprobes). Sections were treated with OsO₄, stained with uranyl

acetate, dehydrated, and flat-embedded in epoxy resin (Durcupan ACM; Fluka, Gillingham, UK). Ultrathin sections were then cut, followed by examination in a PhilipsCM100 electron microscope. For post-embedding immunogold EM, P10 rats ($n = 2$) were perfused and postfixed as described above. Brains were then cut on a vibratome into 300 μm sections, and the DG of the hippocampus was excised. Tissue blocks were cryoprotected in glycerol, cryofixed in nitrogen-cooled propane, substituted in methanol containing 1.5% uranyl acetate, and embedded in Lowicryl HM20 (Chemische Werke Lowi, Waldkraiburg, Germany). Ultrathin sections were processed for postembedding immunocytochemistry with the guinea pig-derived anti-HCN1 antibody (1:50) (Notomi and Shigemoto, 2004). Binding of the primary antibody was detected with a 10 nm gold-coupled anti-guinea pig secondary antibody (1:50; British BioCell International). Control sections lacking exposure to the primary antibody were included in the same incubation procedure. Examination was performed as described above.

Extracellular recordings

Animals were deeply anesthetized with diethyl ether, decapitated, and brains rapidly dissected. Horizontal hippocampal slices (400 μm) were prepared using a 1000S Vibratome (Leica, Wetzlar, Germany) or Integraslice (Campden Instruments, Loughborough, UK) in ice-cold dissection fluid containing the following (in mM): 125 NaCl, 25 NaHCO_3 , 3 KCl, 1.25 NaH_2PO_4 , 0.2 CaCl_2 , 5 MgCl_2 , 13 D-glucose. All procedures were performed according to the guidelines of the Animal Care and Use Committee at the Universities of Bonn and Rostock. Slices were transferred into an interface chamber heated within 30–40 min from room temperature to 32°C and superfused (1.8–2.0 ml/min) with bath solution containing the following (in mM): 125 NaCl, 26 NaHCO_3 , 3 KCl, 1.25 NaH_2PO_4 , 2.5 CaCl_2 , 1.3 MgCl_2 , 13 D-glucose. This solution was continuously bubbled with 95% O_2 /5% CO_2 to maintain the pH at 7.4. Sucrose was used to adjust osmolality to 306–308 mosmol/kg. Slices were allowed to recover ≥ 60 min before recordings were performed. Medial perforant path (MPP) fibers were selectively stimulated via a bipolar platinum wire electrode (100 μS) placed in the middle molecular layer (mML). Field EPSPs (fEPSPs) were recorded in mML via glass pipettes [borosilicate glass capillaries, 4–7 M Ω , pulled with PP-830 (Narishige, Tokyo, Japan) or PIP5 (HEKA Elektronik, Lambrecht, Germany)] filled with bath solution. All recordings were performed at 32°C. Stimulation strength was adjusted to half-maximum amplitude of the fEPSP. Analog data were digitized [with Digidata 1322 (Molecular Devices, Menlo Park, CA) or Power1401 (Cambridge Electronic Design, Cambridge, UK)] and stored for off-line analysis [with pCLAMP software (Molecular Devices) or Signal2 (Cambridge Electronic Design)]. To analyze short-term plasticity, we applied 10 stimulations at 1, 5, 10, or 20 Hz, and then calculated the ratio of the mean of the eighth to the tenth fEPSP over the first fEPSP ($\text{fEPSP}_{8-10}/\text{fEPSP}_1$). The HCN channel blockers ZD7288 (10 μM ; Tocris, Cologne, Germany) and zatebradine (20 μM ; Tocris) were applied for 30 min to evaluate short-term plasticity during HCN channel blockade. To exclude any contamination with lateral perforant path (LPP)-evoked fEPSPs, the group III metabotropic glutamate receptor agonist L-2-amino-4-phosphonobutyrate (L-AP4; Tocris) was applied at the end of each experiment (Dietrich et al., 1997). Only slices that showed virtually no sensitivity to L-AP4 (depression $< 15\%$) and exhibited paired-pulse depression ($\text{fEPSP}_2/\text{fEPSP}_1 < 95\%$) were included. Sensitivity to L-AP4 was further used as an indicator for LPP-evoked fEPSPs in control experiments that involved LPP stimulation (see Fig. 5d).

Whole-cell patch-clamp recordings

Animals were anesthetized with ketamine hydrochloride and xylazine hydrochloride (intraperitoneally) and perfused via the left cardiac ventricle with 10–20 ml of ice-cold solution of the following composition (in mM): 60 NaCl, 100 sucrose, 2.5 KCl, 1.25 NaH_2PO_4 , 26 NaHCO_3 , 1 CaCl_2 , 5 MgCl_2 , 25 D-glucose. After perfusion, rats were

decapitated, their brains were rapidly removed, and 300 μm horizontal slices were cut with a 1000S Vibratome (Leica). Slices were stored for 30 min at 36°C in the solution used for perfusion and subsequently maintained in bath solution of the following composition (in mM): 130 NaCl, 3 KCl, 1.25NaH₂PO₄, 25NaHCO₃, 2 CaCl₂, 1 MgCl₂, 25 D-glucose, pH 7.4 (room temperature). For recordings, one slice at a time was transferred onto the stage of an upright microscope (Axioskop FS II; Zeiss, Jena, Germany) equipped for infrared differential interference contrast, and, to isolate I_h , perfused with a solution (0.8 ml/min) of the following composition (in mM): 120 NaCl, 2.5 KCl, 25 NaHCO₃, 25 D-glucose, 10 tetraethylammoniumchloride, 2 4-aminopyridine (Fisher Scientific, Loughborough, UK), 2 CaCl₂, 1 MgCl₂, 1 NiCl₂, 0.5 BaCl₂, pH 7.4. In some recordings, 12.5 μM 6-cyano-7-nitroquinoxaline-2,3-dione disodium salt (CNQX) and 5 μM bicuculline methochloride (Tocris) were added to the perfusing solution to reduce spontaneous synaptic activity. Specificity of I_h was verified by testing sensitivity to ZD7288 (60 μM). Recordings were obtained under visual control with borosilicate capillaries (4–7 M Ω) filled with a solution containing (in mM): 20 KCl, 130 K-gluconate, 10 EGTA, 10 HEPES, 1 CaCl₂, 3 MgCl₂, 2 Mg-ATP, pH 7.25. After obtaining the whole-cell configuration, voltage-clamp recordings were performed with an EPC-9 amplifier (HEKA Elektronik). Data were sampled at 5 kHz and filtered appropriately. Series resistance compensation was used to minimize voltage errors (average series resistance compensation $57 \pm 1.3\%$, average effective series resistance $6.3 \pm 0.4\text{M}\Omega$). I_h was evoked by 2 s hyperpolarizing pulses from -60 to -130 mV, and current amplitude was determined by subtracting the instantaneous current at the beginning of the voltage step from the sustained component at the end of the pulse. Unless otherwise specified, chemicals were obtained from Sigma.

Data analyses

All analyses were performed blindly (i.e., by an observer unaware of the experimental status of sections or slices). Data acquisition and quantification of *in situ* hybridization, immunocytochemistry, and Western blots relied on optical density analyses (Brewster et al., 2002, 2007) using the image analysis program ImageTool (version 1.27; The University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio, TX). Linearity of hybridization signal was ascertained using ¹⁴C standards (American Radiolabeled Chemicals, St. Louis, MO), and data are presented as nanocurie per gram. For analysis of HCN1 immunoreactivity, a linear scale of gray values (0, white; 255, black) was established as a calibration standard (Grube, 2004). The DG area in sections from TTX-treated and control cultures was photographed, pictures were scanned, and HCN1 signal intensity in the entire molecular layer (ML) was determined. Background levels were measured in the granule cell layer, where HCN1 channel expression is minimal (Bender et al., 2001, 2005), and subtracted. Data are presented as a percentage of control values. Western blots were analyzed as described previously (Brewster et al., 2005, 2007). Data were analyzed using unpaired (*in vivo*) or paired (*in vitro*) *t* tests. Significance levels were set at 0.05, and data were presented as means with SEs.

Results

Age-specific localization of HCN1 channels in rodent DG

Significant quantitative alterations in the expression levels of three HCN channel isoforms (HCN1, HCN2, and HCN4) in the hippocampus occur during development (Bender et al., 2001; Surges et al., 2006; Brewster et al., 2007), including age-specific onset and termination of expression in specific populations of interneurons and principal cells (Bender et al., 2001, 2005; Brewster et al., 2002, 2007). More recently, localization of these channels in dendritic compartments (Lörincz et al., 2002), where they play major roles (Magee, 1998; Poolos et al., 2002), has been found to vary with age (Brewster et al., 2007). Because the subcellular localization of the HCN channels contributes significantly to their effects on

neuronal properties, we focused on expression of HCN channels isoforms within axonal compartments and queried whether it was developmentally regulated. Distinct expression of HCN1 channels occurred in the ML of the DG (Fig. 1), the termination zone of perforant path fibers originating from layer II stellate cells in the EC, and providing the major afferent input to the hippocampal formation (Amaral and Witter, 1995). When the potential subunit composition of the HCN channels in ML was evaluated by immunostaining for other isoforms, no evidence for expression of HCN2 or HCN4 subunits was found, indicating that HCN expression in the ML selectively involves the HCN1 isoform (Fig. 2*c,d*).

Time course analysis further revealed that HCN1 channel expression in the ML was age dependent: signal was detected as early as P3, reached a peak during the second postnatal week (Fig. 1*a,b*), then waned with maturation (Fig. 1*c–f*). HCN1 distribution was also pathway-selective and confined to the mML, the termination zone of fibers originating in medial EC, whereas outer ML, the termination zone of axons originating in lateral EC, was devoid of HCN1 signal (Fig. 1*b*).

HCN1 channels localize primarily to perforant path axon terminals

To examine whether HCN1 channel localization in mML was presynaptic (in perforant path axons) or postsynaptic (in dendrites of DG granule cells or interneurons), we transected the perforant path in a combined entorhinohippocampal organotypic slice culture preparation, in which the perforant path is preserved (Li et al., 1994). A strong HCN1-immunoreactive band resided in the ML of cultures that were explanted on P4 and cultured for 7 d *in vitro* (Fig. 3*a,c*), similar to the signal in the P11 *in vivo* hippocampus (Fig. 1*a,c*). Perforant path transection after 4 d *in vitro* led to a gradual loss of this band: HCN1-immunoreactivity was generally but variably reduced 1 d after transection (data not shown) and was completely abolished 3 d after transection (Fig. 3*b,d*). These data indicate that perforant path integrity is required for the expression (replenishment) of HCN1 channels in mML and support the notion that the HCN1-immunoreactive signal originated in perforant path projection neurons within the EC. However, the data did not exclude the possibility that deafferentation of granule cells resulting from perforant path transection led to postsynaptic downregulation of HCN1 expression in granule cell dendrites.

Therefore, EM was used to pinpoint the location of the HCN1 channels. Fine structural analysis was performed with two different anti-HCN1 antisera (Millipore) (Notomi and Shigemoto, 2004) using pre-embedding silver-enhanced immunogold labeling (Fig. 4*a*), postembedding immunogold labeling (Fig. 4*b*), and pre-embedding DAB labeling techniques. In these studies, the majority of HCN1 immunoreactivity was found in axon terminals of the rat perforant path: semiquantitative analysis of gold particle distribution in 35 images ($2 \times 2 \mu\text{m}$) of pre-embedding immunogold-labeled rat ultrathin sections immunostained with the anti-HCN1-antiserum produced by Notomi and Shigemoto (2004) demonstrated that the majority of particles (~66%) localized to axon terminals in mML (26% at or near the presynaptic membrane, 40% within axon terminals), whereas a minority of gold particles (~34%) was found in postsynaptic structures (14% at or near the postsynaptic membrane, 20% within dendritic spines). The same relative abundance of presynaptic and postsynaptic HCN1 immunoreactivity was observed in DAB-labeled sections of P10 rats. In wild-type mice labeled with the anti-HCN1-antiserum from Millipore, the mainly presynaptic expression of HCN1 channels was even clearer, with a ratio between presynaptic and postsynaptic localization of 9:1 (data not shown). Using HCN1 $-/-$ tissue for a specificity control, only a few randomly distributed gold particles were observed compared with wild-type tissue (data not shown).

We further performed whole-cell patch-clamp recordings from granule cells, to get an estimate of the presence of functional postsynaptic HCN channels. These experiments

revealed only low density I_h in granule cells of immature rats (current density, 0.053 ± 0.011 pA/pF, $n = 12$; compared with 1.11 ± 0.09 pA/pF in CA1 pyramidal cells, $n = 4$) (Fig. 4c), suggesting a rather minor expression of functional postsynaptic channels (although the contribution to I_h of HCN channels located in dendrites and spines may be underestimated by whole-cell-recordings). Thus, both the anatomical and electrophysiological data suggest that HCN1 channels are predominantly, but not exclusively, expressed in presynaptic elements of the perforant path-granule cell synapse.

Presynaptic HCN channels in the perforant path of developing rats are functional

To examine whether the HCN1 channels in axon terminals of immature perforant path were functional, we recorded extracellular field potentials from mML of early postnatal and adult rats, in response to stimulation of the MPP at different frequencies. These experiments were performed in the presence or absence of either of two selective I_h blockers, ZD7288 and zatebradine. ZD7288 was used at low concentrations ($10 \mu\text{M}$) that typically do not suppress synaptic activity (Chevalyere and Castillo, 2002; Gill et al., 2006). We took advantage of the fact that, in contrast to LPP-granule cell synapses, MPP-evoked fEPSPs characteristically exhibit short-term depression (STD), a form of short-term plasticity attributed to presynaptic mechanisms (Harris and Cotman, 1985; Dietrich et al., 1997). STD was consistently observed in slices from both early postnatal (P10–P14) (Fig. 5a,b) and adult rats (P50–P80) (Fig. 5c) after MPP stimulation (10 stimuli) at 1, 5, 10, or 20 Hz. Application of ZD7288 to the bath solution modulated this short-term plasticity in a frequency-dependent manner: STD was significantly increased in the presence of ZD7288 at the 20 Hz stimulation rate (fEPSP_{8–10}/fEPSP₁ ratio, $48 \pm 3\%$ in the presence of ZD7288 and $59 \pm 5\%$ under control conditions; $n = 9$, $p < 0.05$, paired t test) (Fig. 5a,e), but not after stimulation at 1, 5, or 10 Hz (Fig. 5a). These findings were confirmed using an additional, structurally distinct I_h blocker, zatebradine ($20 \mu\text{M}$): at a 20 Hz stimulation rate, the fEPSP_{8–10}/fEPSP₁ ratio changed significantly from $60 \pm 4\%$ in control solution to $52 \pm 3\%$ in the presence of zatebradine ($n = 9$, $p < 0.05$, paired t test) (Fig. 5b,e), whereas no effect was observed at lower frequencies (Fig. 5b). The effects of ZD7288 and zatebradine on STD were age-dependent, and not observed in slices from adult rats at any frequency ($n = 6–10$) (Fig. 5c,e). No effect of I_h blockers on short-term plasticity was observed when the LPP was stimulated ($n = 6$) (Fig. 5d). These data suggest that functional I_h exists in presynaptic compartments within mML of immature but not adult rats and modulates synaptic transmission in a frequency-dependent manner.

These experiments suggested a novel role for I_h in perforant path-granule cell synapses that is developmentally regulated. Comparing the control bars from P10–P14 rats to those from adults in Figure 5f, STD was less pronounced early in life (the fEPSP_{8–10}/fEPSP₁ ratio was $59 \pm 3\%$ in immature compared with $49 \pm 2\%$ in adult animals; $n = 18$ and 12 , respectively; $p < 0.05$, unpaired t test). Blocking I_h in immature rats increased STD to adult levels, abolishing its age-specific suppression. This suggests that I_h might contribute to the developmental regulation of this short-term plasticity.

Transient axonal localization of HCN1 is not a result of age-dependent downregulation of channel expression in the cells of origin

What could be the basis for the loss of HCN1 expression in the axonal compartment in the perforant path? An obvious candidate mechanism is downregulation of HCN1 mRNA transcription or protein translation in the cells of origin of these axons (the layer II stellate cells of the medial EC) resulting in a reduced HCN1 channel pool available for axonal transport. To test this hypothesis, we examined HCN1 mRNA expression levels in these cells. *In situ* hybridization analyses using quantitative (Fig. 6a,b) and single-cell resolution (Fig. 6d,e) approaches revealed robust HCN1 mRNA signal in layer II stellate cells in both

immature (P11) (Fig. 6a,d) and adult (P90) (Fig. 6b,e) medial EC. Quantitative analyses did not find differences between immature and adult HCN1 mRNA expression levels (Fig. 6c). HCN1 protein levels were also similar in adult and immature medial EC, as measured using Western blots (Fig. 6f,g). Thus, layer II stellate cells of mature rats produced considerable amounts of HCN1 channels, without expression of these channels within the axonal compartment. This suggests that the age-specific axonal expression of HCN1 channels is a result of subcellular trafficking (Deutsch, 2002; Misonou and Trimmer, 2004).

Regulation of presynaptic HCN1 expression involves neuronal activity

As shown above, HCN1 channel transport to perforant path axons decreases concurrently with the maturation of the perforant path, suggesting a connection between these two processes. Neuronal activity, specifically action-potential firing, has been shown to be indispensable for the differentiation of the perforant path-granule cell synapses (Frotscher et al., 2000). Therefore, we examined whether the expression of presynaptic HCN1 channels in the perforant path was affected by blockade of neuronal activity, by incubating combined entorhinohippocampal slice cultures (explanted on P4) for 6 d with or without TTX ($0.1 \mu\text{M}$), suppressing >95% of action potentials (Denac et al., 2000). At the end of this treatment, the intensity of HCN1 immunoreactivity in ML was significantly stronger (~26%) in cultures that were chronically exposed to TTX compared with controls ($n = 31$; $p = 0.02$; paired t test) (Fig. 7a–c). This was not a result of increased expression in the cells of origin, because HCN1 mRNA expression levels in layer II of the medial EC were not altered (Fig. 7d–f). These data, suggesting increased steady-state levels of HCN1 in mML after chronic blockade of action potentials, support a role for neuronal activity in the developmental regulation of presynaptic HCN1 expression. However, the precise mechanism of this regulation (e.g., whether axonal transport of the channels, channel turnover, or other processes influencing steady-state expression are involved), remains to be determined.

Discussion

These studies demonstrate a novel type of plasticity of the HCN channels that involves their localization in axons and presynaptic terminals during specific stages of hippocampal development. Specifically, (1) HCN1 channels localize and are likely transported to presynaptic terminals of immature MPP; (2) the presynaptic HCN channels contribute to age-specific neuronal firing properties; (3) HCN1 expression in perforant path axon terminals, but not HCN1 expression in the cells of origin, declines with age; and (4) action potential blockade increases presynaptic HCN1 expression in immature perforant path, suggesting a regulatory role of neuronal activity. These findings demonstrate a novel, developmentally regulated axonal localization of functional ion channels and suggest a role of HCN1 channel-mediated, presynaptic I_h in hippocampal maturation.

HCN channels are highly suitable to contribute to neuronal network maturation that involves changes in intrinsic properties and firing behavior of neurons. Because these neuronal properties are largely determined by the complement of ion channels expressed by a given neuron (Yaari and Beck, 2002; Zhang and Linden, 2003), channels endowed with considerable functional plasticity are particularly suited for this purpose. HCN channels are gated by both voltage and intracellular ligands (Wang et al., 2002; Frere et al., 2004) permitting a wide range of cellular signals to influence their function (DiFrancesco and Tortora, 1991; Santoro and Baram, 2003; van Welie et al., 2004; Zong et al., 2005; Poolos et al., 2006). Additional, longer-lasting modulation of neuronal HCN channel activity is achieved via regulation of HCN isoform expression (Bräuer et al., 2001; Brewster et al., 2002, 2005; Santoro and Baram, 2003), subunit heteromerization (Much et al., 2003; Brewster et al., 2005) and, as suggested here, subcellular transport and expression (Brewster et al., 2007).

Several forms of HCN channel plasticity have been found to contribute to the maturation of the hippocampal network. For example, in CA1 pyramidal cells, quantitative changes in HCN1, HCN2, and HCN4 expression constitute a “molecular switch” from an early postnatal preponderance of slow-kinetics cAMP-sensitive isoforms (HCN2 and HCN4), to a mature stage in which a major contribution to the properties of I_h comes from the fast-kinetics cAMP-insensitive HCN1 isoform (Surges et al., 2006; Brewster et al., 2007). This occurs concurrently with a developmental increase of cAMP production in these pyramidal cells, suggesting adaptation of the I_h phenotype to altered cAMP signaling (Surges et al., 2006). In CA3 pyramidal cells, a strong neonatal expression of the HCN1 isoform (Vasilyev and Barish, 2002) might underlie the generation of a giant depolarizing potential, an early network activity (Ben-Ari, 2002; Bender et al., 2005). Network activity, in turn, influences HCN expression levels (Chen et al., 2001; Brewster et al., 2002, 2005), suggesting that the coordinated expression of HCN channels in the developing hippocampus is part of a developmental program that is regulated by neuronal activity.

The current studies demonstrate a developmentally regulated localization of HCN channels within presynaptic terminals that may contribute to hippocampal maturation. Subcellular localization of these channels influences their functions: dendritic I_h dampens dendritic summation, whereas somatic I_h regulates cellular membrane potential among other roles (Magee, 1998; Poolos et al., 2002; Aponte et al., 2006; for review, see Robinson and Siegelbaum, 2003; Santoro and Baram, 2003), providing impetus for studying mechanisms that regulate subcellular channel transport. The subcellular (including axonal) localization of HCN channels in the hippocampus varies significantly among neuronal populations, indicating that the mechanisms that govern channel transport are neuron specific (Santoro et al., 1997; Notomi and Shigemoto, 2004; Brewster et al., 2007). The present data demonstrate additional complexity of the regulation of subcellular HCN channel localization, highlighting its temporal (developmental) dimension. Concordant with this notion, an age-dependent localization of HCN2 channels in distal dendrites of CA1 pyramidal cells has recently been reported (Brewster et al., 2007).

The function of the HCN1 channels localized to presynaptic terminals of the immature perforant path is not fully elucidated by the current studies. Synaptic transmission in the MPP is characterized by frequency-dependent STD (Harris and Cotman, 1985; Dietrich et al., 1997) that is less pronounced in early development compared with the mature hippocampus (Fig. 5f). Blocking I_h increased STD in the immature MPP to values indistinguishable from those of adults and did not alter frequency-dependent properties of adult synapses. These findings suggest that I_h might function to increase reliability of neuronal firing by exerting a tonic presynaptic depolarizing influence (Beaumont and Zucker, 2000; Southan et al., 2000), as suggested for presynaptic I_h in fast-spiking hippocampal basket cells (Aponte et al., 2006). For nascent perforant path-granule cell synapses, reliability of neuronal firing may be a prerequisite for stabilization and maturation of the synaptic contact (Frotscher et al., 2000), specifically during the developmental period when the axons are not yet myelinated (myelination occurs in the perforant path from P15–P60) (Meier et al., 2004). It should be noted that a minority of the HCN1 channels in mML (~30%) were postsynaptic, localizing to spines and dendrites. A contribution of these channels to the observed I_h effects on STD cannot be excluded, but seems unlikely, given the small magnitude of I_h recorded postsynaptically, and the established actions of dendritic I_h to reduce excitability (Magee, 1998; Poolos et al., 2002) rather than to promote neuronal firing as shown here (Fig. 5). The functions of the postsynaptic HCN channels, as well as the reasons for their disappearance with maturation, are currently unknown. However, it could be speculated that a postsynaptic reduction of neuronal excitability is critical for granule cells, specifically in immature DG, where GABAergic inhibition is not yet fully established (Hollrigel and Soltesz, 1997).

A remarkable observation in the present study was that HCN1 localized selectively to axon terminals of the medial, but not lateral, perforant path. Neurons contributing to this pathway are capable of generating action potential firing up to the gamma frequency range (Chrobak and Buzsaki, 1998; van der Linden et al., 1999). Interestingly, together with Aponte et al. (2006), the current data localizes HCN1 to axon terminals of two different populations of fast-spiking neurons. This suggests that these channels may contribute to the stability of oscillations at higher frequencies (Aponte et al., 2006). This notion is further supported by our finding of frequency-dependent activation (> 10 Hz) of I_h in axon terminals of the MPP.

The regulation of HCN1 channel expression in perforant path axons and terminals likely involves post-translational mechanisms, although local axonal translation cannot be excluded. Post-translational modifications of HCN channels are poorly understood. N-glycosylation is critical for subcellular trafficking and membrane insertion of HCN channels in heterologous systems (Much et al., 2003), but neuronal mechanisms might differ (Zha et al., 2006). HCN channel phosphorylation should also be considered, because this modification has been reported (Zong et al., 2005; Poolos et al., 2006) and is known to regulate the subcellular localization of a potassium channel (Kv2.1) in an activity-dependent manner (Misonou et al., 2004). In addition to modifications of HCN channels themselves, subcellular transport might involve interaction of the channel with other proteins, such as the Rab8b-interacting protein TRIP8b (Santoro et al., 2004) or specific components of the cytoskeleton (Gravante et al., 2004).

In conclusion, we demonstrate a novel, age-regulated localization of HCN channels in axons and terminals of the key afferent pathway to the hippocampus. This transient expression (transport) of HCN channel suggests that presynaptic I_h may be required during a specific stage of the development of this pathway, contributing to its maturation. In addition, we propose that plasticity of subcellular HCN channel localization may be a general mechanism that may also operate under pathological conditions (Bender et al., 2003; Kamal et al., 2006).

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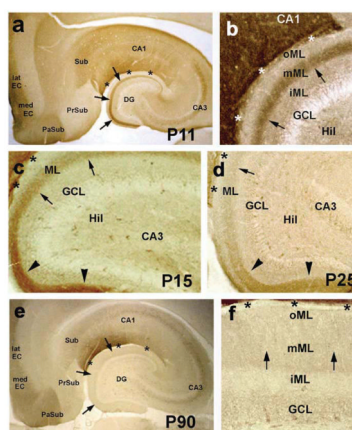


Figure 1.

Age-specific and pathway-selective localization of HCN1 channels in the ML of the hippocampal DG. **a**, Horizontal section through the hippocampal formation of an 11-d-old (P11) rat: HCN1 immunoreactivity is found in the ML at this age (arrows); note also the characteristic channel distribution in the dendritic fields of CA1 and subiculum (Sub) (Lörincz et al., 2002; Brewster et al., 2007). **b**, A higher magnification view of the DG in **a** demonstrates that HCN1 expression in the ML is confined to the mML (arrows), where perforant path fibers deriving from medial (med) EC terminate. Little HCN1 signal was detected in the outer (oML) and inner molecular layer (iML), the termination zones of entorhinal afferents from lateral (lat) EC and DG commissural fibers, respectively. **c–f**, HCN1 expression in the ML decreases with maturation and is less in suprapyramidal mML of a P15 rat (**c**, arrows) compared with the signal on P11 (**b**, arrows). Signal is further reduced on P25 (**d**, arrow) and is virtually absent on P90 (**e**, **f**, arrows). Note that on P15 and P25, HCN1 signal is stronger in the less mature infrapyramidal blade of DG (**c**, **d**, arrowheads) compared with the maturationally advanced suprapyramidal blade (**c**, **d**, arrows). **f**, Higher magnification of the DG in **e**. GCL, Granule cell layer; Hil, hilus; PaSub, parasubiculum; PrSub, presubiculum. Asterisks denote hippocampal fissure. Scale bar: (in **f**) **a**, **e**, 400 μ m; **c**, **d**, 150 μ m; **b**, **f**, 50 μ m.

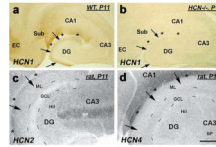


Figure 2.

HCN1, but not HCN2 or HCN4, channels localize to the ML in immature rats. **a, b**, Antigen specificity of the HCN1 antisera used in this study was tested with tissue from HCN1-deficient (HCN1^{-/-}) mice: no HCN1 immunosignal was detectable in hippocampal sections from these mice (**b**), whereas the HCN1 pattern in the hippocampus from wild-type (WT; P11) mice resembled that in rats of the corresponding age (**a**; compare with Fig. 1*a*). **c, d**, Antisera specific for the HCN2 (**c**) or HCN4 (**d**) isoform revealed characteristic expression patterns of these isoforms in the P11 rat hippocampus, but no immunoreactivity was detected in the ML (arrows), suggesting that HCN channel expression in the ML is specific for the HCN1 isoform. Hil, Hilus; GCL, granule cell layer; Sub, subiculum; sp, stratum pyramidale. Asterisks denote hippocampal fissure. Arrows in **a** and **b** indicate ML. Dashed lines in **c** and **d** delineate borders of the GCL. Scale bar (in **d**): **a, b**, 350 μ m; **c, d**, 100 μ m.

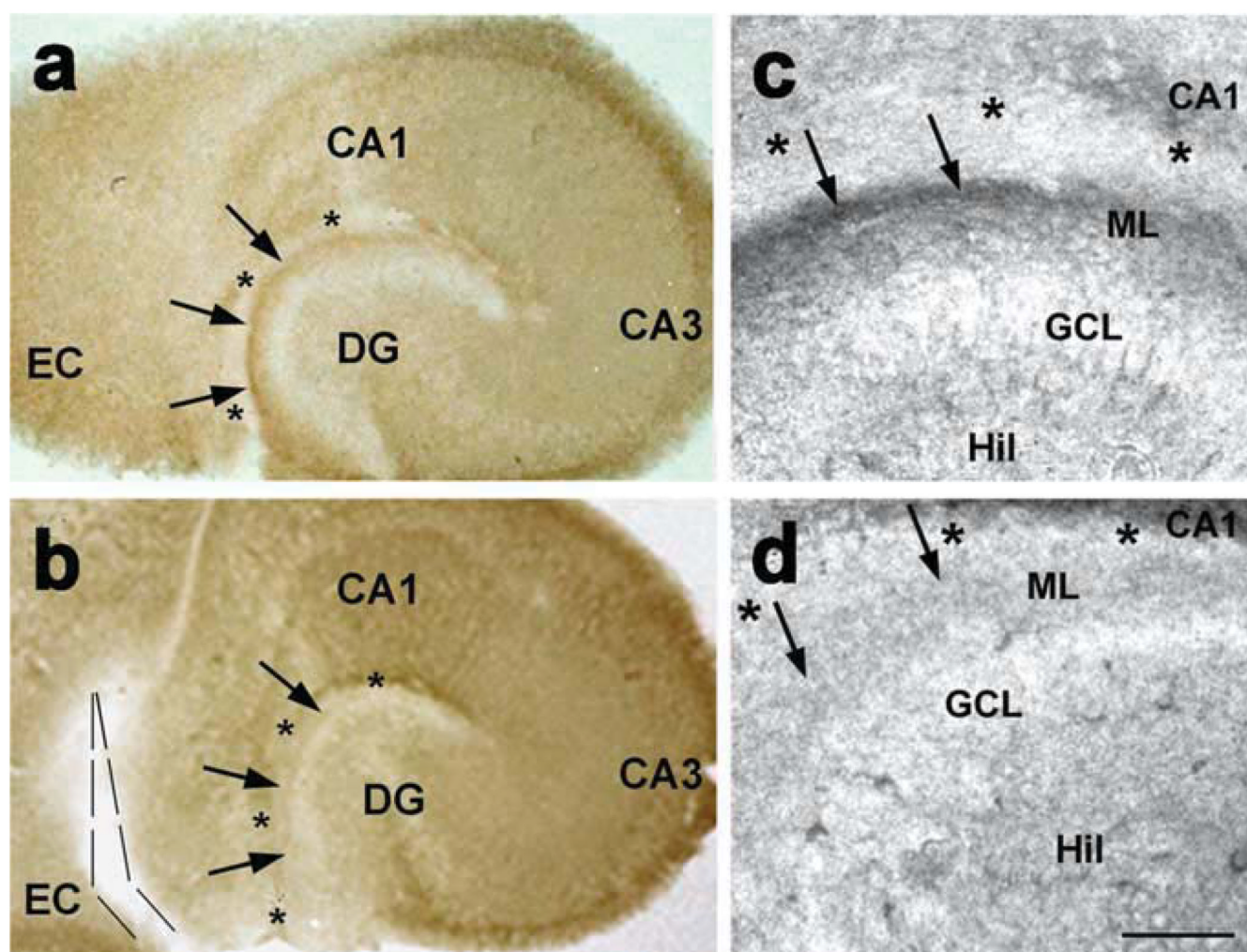


Figure 3.

HCN1 channel expression in the ML requires an intact perforant path. **a**, As in P11 rat hippocampus *in vivo* (Fig. 1a), an HCN1-immunoreactive band resided in the ML (arrows) of combined entorhinohippocampal slice cultures that were explanted on P4 and cultured for 7 d. **b**, Transection of the perforant path in these cultures (after 4 d *in vitro*; dashed lines) completely abolished HCN1 immunoreactivity in the ML (arrows), suggesting that perforant path integrity is required for the expression of HCN1 channels in the ML. **c**, **d**, Higher magnification views of the DG in **a** and **b**, respectively. GCL, Granule cell layer; Hil, hilus. Asterisks denote hippocampal fissure. Scale bar (in **d**): **a**, **c**, 350 μ m; **b**, **d**, 50 μ m.

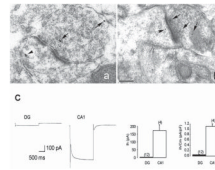
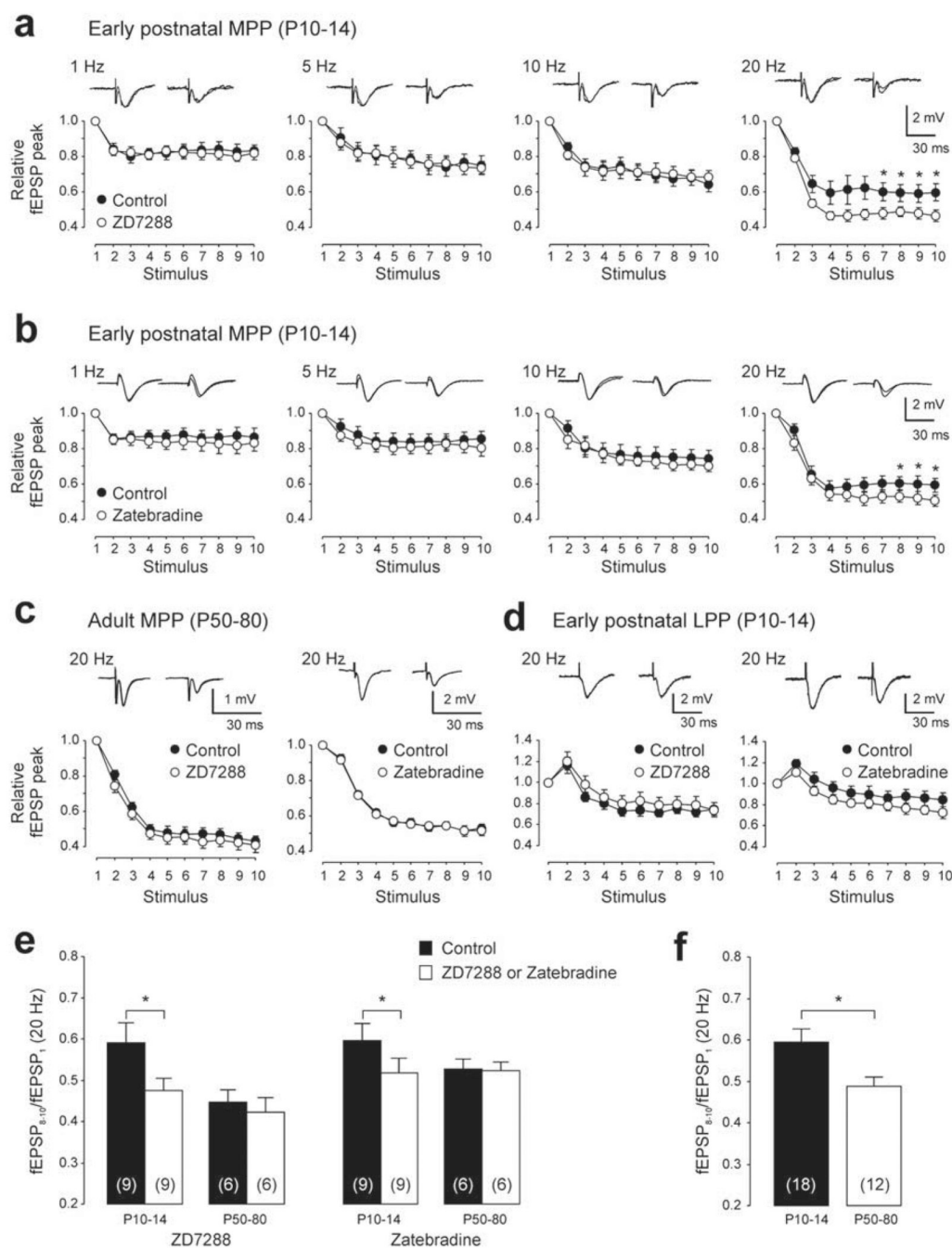


Figure 4.

HCN1 channels localize to perforant path axon terminals. **a**, **b**, EM analyses using pre-embedding silver intensified immunogold (**a**) and postembedding immunogold techniques (**b**) identified HCN1 channels predominately in perforant path terminals (arrows) in the middle molecular layer of immature rats (P10). To a lesser extent, HCN1 channels were also detected in postsynaptic structures of dentate granule cells (arrowheads). Scale bar (in **b**): **a**, 0.4 μm ; **b**, 0.2 μm . **c**, Whole-cell patch-clamp recordings illustrate that a 2 s duration hyperpolarizing pulse from -60 to -130 mV elicited little I_h in the DG granule cells of immature rats. Note that mean amplitude and current density of I_h in granule cells ($n = 12$; 4 rats) reached $<5\%$ of the values detected in CA1 pyramidal cells ($n = 4$; 3 rats) at the same age. These data suggest that there is minimal expression of functional HCN channels in postsynaptic elements of the perforant path-granule cell synapse.

**Figure 5.**

I_h channels in immature perforant path terminals are functional and contribute to synaptic properties. **a, b**, Repetitive stimulation (10 stimuli) of MPP in slices from early postnatal rats (P10–P14) resulted in STD (filled circles) of fEPSP recorded in the mML. Application of I_h channel blockers (open circles) to the bath solution modulated STD in a frequency-dependent manner: STD was increased in the presence of ZD7288 (10 μ M; **a**), and zatebradine (20 μ M; **b**), respectively, when stimuli were given at 20 Hz ($*p < 0.05$ for both ZD7288 and zatebradine), but not after stimulation with 1, 5, or 10 Hz. **c**, HCN channel blockade did not affect STD after MPP stimulation in slices from adult rats (P50–P80). **d**, Similarly, I_h -blockade did not alter STD in slices from early postnatal rats, when the LPP

was stimulated (note the characteristic initial facilitation of LPP-evoked EPSPs). *e*, A comparison of fEPSP₈₋₁₀/fEPSP₁ ratios after 20 Hz stimulation of MPP illustrates the age dependency of ZD7288- and zatebradine-induced effects on STD: no difference was observed after I_h blockade in the adult slices, suggesting that little I_h was activated in adult MPP, consistent with our neuroanatomical data. *f*, In general, STD after 20 Hz was significantly more pronounced in slices from adult compared with slices from immature rats (* $p < 0.05$). Note that this difference was abolished in the presence of the I_h blockers (see *e*). Insets in *a–d* show the first and the tenth control EPSP superimposed with the corresponding EPSP obtained in the presence of I_h blocker.

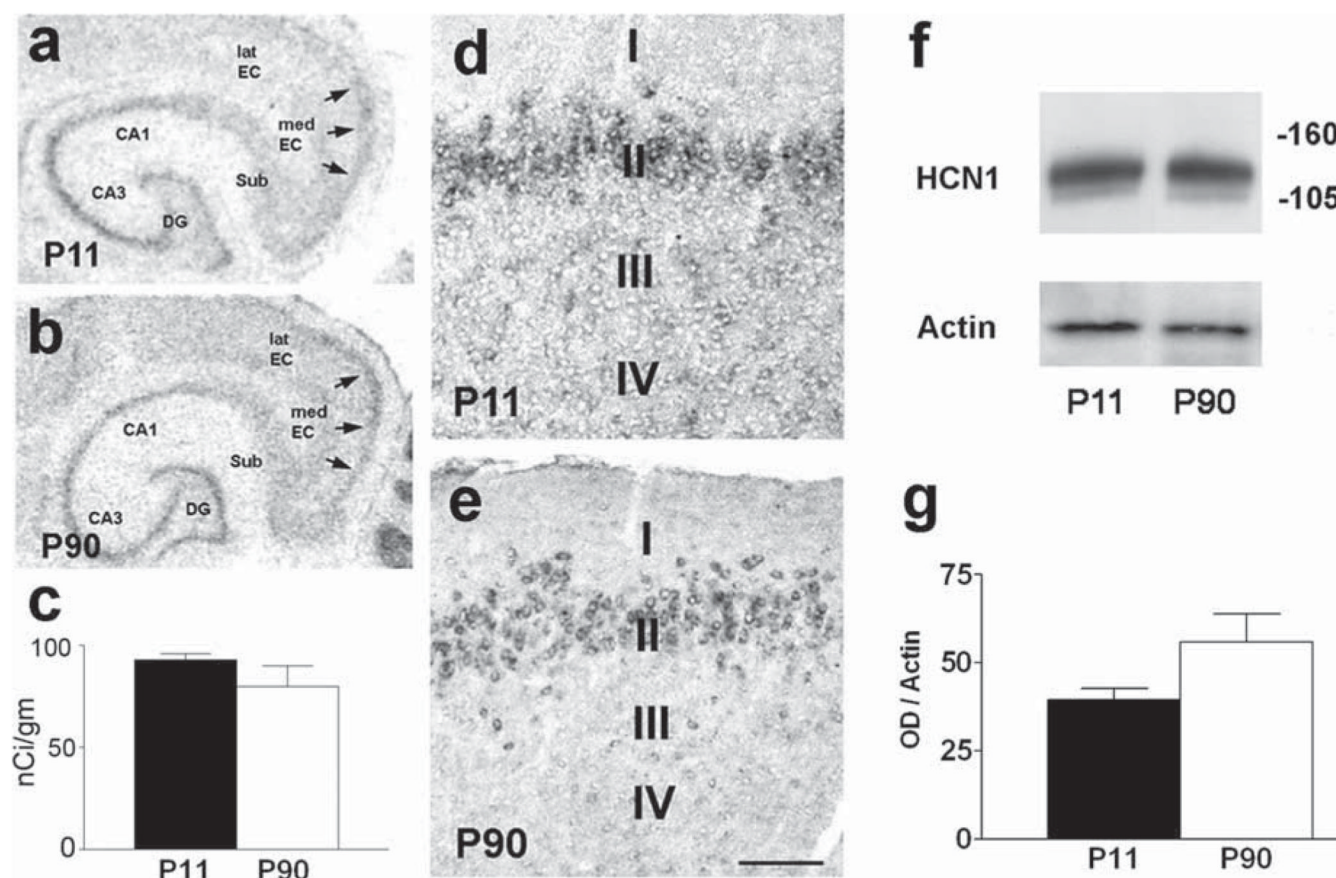


Figure 6.

HCN1 expression is not downregulated with age in the EC layer II stellate cells, the cells of origin of perforant path. **a–c**, *In situ* hybridization (ISH) using S^{35} -labeled probes indicated expression of HCN1 mRNA in layer II of the medial (med) EC (arrows) in both immature (P11; **a**) and adult rat (P90; **b**), and quantitative analysis of radioactive ISH-signal suggested that expression levels were not different at these ages (**c**). **d, e**, Single-cell resolution ISH using digoxigenin-labeled probes demonstrated that layer II stellate cells expressed HCN1 mRNA robustly in both immature (**d**) and adult medial EC (**e**). **f, g**, Representative Western blots (**f**) and quantitative analysis of HCN1 protein levels (relative to actin, **g**) further confirmed that HCN1 expression was not decreased in adult compared with immature medial EC. Sub, Subiculum; lat EC, lateral EC. Scale bar (in **e**): **a, b**, 500 μ m; **d**, 50 μ m; **e**, 60 μ m.

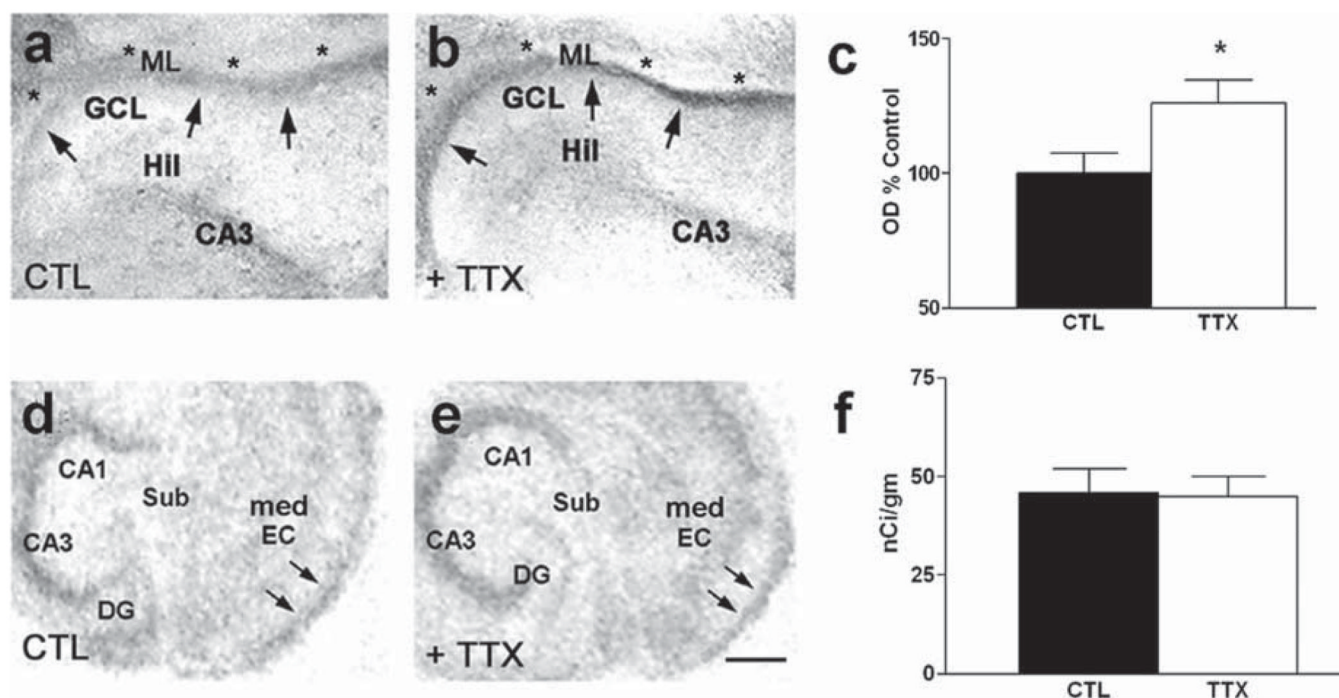


Figure 7.

HCN1 expression in the ML is regulated by neuronal activity. **a–c**, To examine whether neuronal activity influences expression of HCN1 in the ML, combined entorhinohippocampal slices (P4 explanted; 7 d *in vitro*) were incubated from day 2 to day 7 *in vitro* with 0.1 μM TTX in the culture medium. TTX treatment resulted in a significant (~26%) increase of HCN1 immunoreactivity in the ML (measured as optical density) compared with untreated sister cultures (**c**; $*p = 0.02$). **d–f**, HCN1 mRNA expression in layer II of the medial EC (med EC, arrows) was not altered in TTX-treated (**e**) compared with untreated (**d, f**) cultures, indicating that the stronger HCN1 signal in the ML after TTX treatment was not the result of increased HCN1 expression in the cells of origin. GCL, Granule cell layer; Hil; hilus; Sub, subiculum. Asterisks denote hippocampal fissure. Scale bar (in **e**): **a, b**, 100 μm ; **d, e**, 400 μm .